Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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apr1,'65.-1y.

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BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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jun6:65.

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This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut st., a few doors above Seventh.
Its central locality makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business or pleasure.
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April 1, 186—tf.

Select Poetry.

[From the London Punch.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—FOULLY ASSASSINATED APRIL 14, 1865.

You lay a wreath on murdered Lincoln's bier,
You, who with mocking pencil wont to trace,
Broad for the self-complacent British sneer,
His length of shambling limb, his furrowed face,

His gaunt, gnarled hands, his unkempt, bristling hair,
His garb uncouth, his bearing ill at ease,
His lack of all we prize as debonair,
Of power or will to shine, of art to please.

You, whose smart pen backed up the pencil's laugh
Judging each step as though the way were plain;
Reckless, so it could point its paragraph,
Of chief's perplexity, or people's pain.

Beside this corpse, that bears for winding-sheet
The stars and stripes he lived to reknave,
Between the mourners at his head and feet,
Say, scurril jester, is there room for you?

Yes, he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confute my pen—
To make me own this hind of princes peer,
This rail-splitter a true-born king of men.

My shallow judgment I had learnt to rue,
Noting how to occasion's height he rose,
How his quaint wit made home truth seem more true,
How iron-like his temper grew by blows.

How humble, yet how hopeful he could be:
How in good fortune and ill the same:
Nor bitter in success, nor boastful he,
Thirsty for gold, nor feverish for fame.

He went about his work—such work as few
Ever had laid on head and heart and hand—
As one who knows where there's a task to do,
Man's honest will must Heaven's good grace command;

Who trusts the strength will with the burden grow,
That God makes instruments to work his will,
If but that will we can but arrive to know,
Nor tamper with the weights of good and ill.

So he went forth to battle, on the side
That he felt clear was Liberty's and Right's,
As in his peasant boyhood he had plied
His warfare with rude Nature's thwarting mights—

The uncleared forest, the unbroken soil,
The iron bark that turns the lumberer's axe,
The rapid, that o'erbears the boatman's toil,
The prairie, hiding the mazed wanderer's tracks,

The ambushed Indian, and the prowling bear—
Such were the needs that helped his youth to train:
Rough culture—but such trees large fruit may bear,
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.

So he grew up, a destined work to do,
And lived to do it: four long suffering years,
Ill-fate, ill-feeling, ill-report, lived through,
And then he heard the hisses change to cheers.

The taunts to tribute, the abuse to praise,
And took both with the same unwavering mood,
Till, as he came on light, from darkling days,
And seemed to touch the goal from where he stood.

A felon, had, between the goal and him,
Reached from behind his back, a trigger-prest—
And those perplexed and patient eyes were dim,
Those gaunt, long-laboring limbs were laid to rest!

The words of mercy were upon his lips,
Forgiveness in his heart and on his pen,
When this vile murderer brought swift eclipse
To thoughts of peace on earth, good-will to men

The Old World and the New, from sea to sea,
Utter one voice of sympathy and shame!
Sore heart, so stopped when it at least beat high;
Sad life, cut short just as its triumph came.

A deed accurst! Strokes have been struck before
By the assassin's hand, whereof men doubt
If more of horror or disgrace they bore;
But thy foul crime, like Cain's, stand's darkly out.

Vile hand, that brandest murder on a strife,
Whate'er its grounds, stoutly and nobly striven:
And with the martyr's crown crownest a life
With much to praise, little to be forgiven!

Original Sketch.

FOR THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

A DYSPEPTIC IN PURSUIT OF A CURE.

BY MEDICUS.

Reader, have you ever had Dyspepsia? If not, as you value your temporal (I might also add spiritual) salvation, avoid it if you can. If you would escape the horrors of "Blue Pill," avoid Dyspepsia.

Reader, I am a *haunted man*—haunted by "Blue Pill," or "Blue Devils," if you please. From the earliest period of my recollection, this cerulean (why is it called "blue" when it's a grey as dingy as friend Aminidab Butterstick's old shad-bellied overcoat?) compound has been familiar to my ears. I had an uncle once who took it and as he "went over Jordan," the name has ever been associated in my mind with something inconceivably horrible.

But here let me narrate my misfortune. In the fall of 18—after a severe hitch of Bilious Fever, and a tremendous gorge of *bean soup*, I became slightly dyspeptic, and thought I had, in medical parlance, better "apply in time" to a physician. I did so—blood and thunder! what was my horror and consternation when the learned man of physic prescribed *Blue Pill*. Reader, my blood fairly curdles even yet when I think of the sensation which shocked my every nerve. My hair stood up until my hat displaced from its seat on my cranium, fell bumping to the floor, and my eyes dilated to the dimensions of a pair of pewter saucers. Thinks I, I'm a gone case and had better make my will, but a moment's reflection soon dissipated so preposterous a conclusion as *I had nothing to will*—except taking the "*Pill*" at all hazards, and so I did for a *month*, and what do you think followed—a cure? No! a repetition of the same prescription by the physician, a month longer. Well, I took it *two* months longer, and then abandoned "Pill" and physician in disgust, with all my symptoms aggravated. My next step was to apply to another Doctor. He examined very gravely into my case, and after assuring me of a "speedy cure," prescribed—"*Blue Pill*." I remonstrated, told him I had been taking it before—"not in sufficient doses," said he, "take it as I have directed, your liver is torpid, and must be aroused." Well, reader, I took it again for *four months*, and in all that time, believe me, I had not once an opportunity to complain of being much better, I thank you. But, on the contrary, I began to feel pretty well used up. What was I now to do? Things were growing desperate. I now decided to apply to an old physician who had the reputation of being "some" on stomach complaints. I went to see him—"Doctor," said I, "I have been sorely afflicted," and here went on to give him a description of all my symptoms, not forgetting a detail also, as to what my former advisers had done for me. He listened attentively until I got through, and then taking off his spectacles and laying them down on the table said—"*why young man you're hyped!*" The cussed old fool! I was well nigh sending an old skull that stood near, slap into his face. But I forbore. He continued—"go home and go to work—you eat too much, and don't exercise enough—take one of these pills every night to keep your bowels regular, and you'll get well enough." I looked at the pills—thinks I you infernal noodle—"Hyped! and these pills are my old enemy as sure as I'm living." But I did not dare to trouble the lying old jackanape any further, so I left, and incontinently "threw his physic to the dogs."

But the invalid ever feels an incontrollable hankering to take something. I now, though much discouraged, applied to the fourth, the fifth, the sixth, and so on through the whole catalogue of M. D's in the whole country. But success in obtaining relief was "non est inventus," instead, my case had been gradually growing more and more desperate, besides I had met with *insult added to injury*—injured by "*Blue Pill*" (for they *all* with one consent, prescribed it) and insulted by being told that I had the "hypo." Were they blind? Why my appearance alone gave the lie to that assertion. Hypo, indeed! why I was reduced to the "shadow of a shade," and looked as though I had been picked off a wreck at sea and drawn through a gimlet hole. I wouldn't cared at that time if his satanic majesty had had the whole kit, and stuffed them with "blue blazes," as they had me with "blue pills." But I was now in complete despair. I went to the "SPRINGS"—no recuperation, my impoverished system grew leaner and leaner every day until I was not thicker through the abdomen than a deal-board. At length I was completely "laid upon the shelf"—took my bed from pure exhaustion, literally dosed and starved to death. I discovered one day, whilst in a recumbent posture, that something hard existed in the umbilical region of my stomach—I examined it; it was about the size of a goose egg. Whew! what a hubbub it created when I made it known.

My friends immediately sent for "the doctor"—the very identical chap who had so grossly insulted me in the earlier stage of my disease. He came, put on the same old "specs," and proceeded to—not an autopsical quite—examination of the phenomenon. After a good deal of pow-wow and punching, looking sage as an owl, he pronounced it a "*concretion*"—of what? thought I—horror of horrors! a peck of "blue pills" wedged up in my gastronomical apparatus! He summoned a consultation of half a dozen more of my "Blue Pill" heroes. They came, examined, pummeled, and punched at the tumour to their heart's content—deliberated; and then passed sentence—"an indurated tumor in the hypogastrium—must be removed by an operation." Postponed the same for a few days, and then came to the conclusion, unanimously, that it "couldn't be did without killing the patient." Just as I expected, and wished, for I was ambitious at a natural death, if possible, after the amount of "blue pill" I had swallowed. But, to tell the truth, I did not feel much like dying even then, I felt like *eating*, and eat I did, occupying one breath with the bolting of food, and the next in denunciation of "blue pills" and their authors.

And now let the elements be hushed; let every sound cease; let the sun and moon stand still, whilst all the inhabitants of Heaven and Earth, with fingers to their lips, on tiptoe, hear what this mighty, majestic and dignified "court of inquiry"—this austere, sapient and profound body of medical intelligence had well nigh done. After I took to eating (for *they* had allowed me nothing but the *shadow* of a pigeon boiled down one half) the tumor began to disappear, and in a few days it was gone. Reader, it was my *backbone!* But let me explain: In the spinal column there is a curve about its middle projecting inward towards the stomach; I was so much emaciated that there was little else material in front, and *the egg like tumor was nothing more nor less than one of the most prominent of the dorsal vertebra*. After my stomach assumed its natural distension, of course, as I said before, the thing disappeared.

Let it be recorded for the benefit of future generations that a convention of wiseacres—a session of brilliant, magnanimous, and learned (?) physicians of the 19th century of the world, decided on *removing the backbone* of a patient to cure him of dyspepsia.

But my troubles were not ended yet, for though materially improved by a better diet, my dyspepsia still remained. I now determined to seek a remedy on my own hook. For this purpose I dived into medical authors up to the eyes. But here, too, I was doomed to fresh torture, renewed disappointment. I would take up a book, look at the index—run my finger along the same until I came to the word—*Dyspepsia*—refer to the page, glance over the description of the disease, and hasten on to the *treatment*. Invariably the first thing that met my eyes, sticking out in bold relief, was—"Blue Pill is beyond all comparison the best *alterative* that can be given." Indignant I would slap to the covers of the book, and mutter to myself—"Blue Devils are beyond all comparison" the worst disease a man can be afflicted with. "Blue Pills alterative!" I would continue, "yes! they'll *alter* a man in a very short time so much that his nearest friends cannot recognize him—take all the flesh off his bones, and all the sense out of his cranium," jocosely adding, "*providing he has any in it.*" But 'twill never do to give it up so—never say die, thought I, and acting under this suggestion, it occurred to me that the study of physic in real earnest might, perhaps, enable me to ferret out something for my case. I would then have an intercourse, numerically, with physicians from the Biddy in physic to the tallest Shanghai on the apex of the pill. So at it I went, and went right square through, too; attended lectures—got my "*sheep-skin*: and strutted off with it in my pocket, feeling "as large as life and twice as natural."

Well, reader, I suppose you think now, that I had penetrated the intricate mazes of physic, had wound round through every avenue and labyrinth, and seen fully every atom of its Elephantine proportions; I was in possession of what I had so long been seeking—*a cure*. Ha! ha! I took a cut across the fields of "*Physic*"—got into the woods in a narrow, briery path—reached the by road, followed it up through the mud till I reached the turnpike—pursued it—got on to the plank road—struck the railroad—mounted the "Bulgine," and road like a streak of still-burnt lightning right into the courts of old Esculapius himself only to see as a standing motto, in flaring capitals—"BLUE PILLS IN TORPID LIVER!" Reader, bring a cooper, quick, with his hoops—I am enlarging, expanding, bursting! If all the artillery that ever shook the earth had been let loose right in my face; if the thunders of an earthquake had suddenly rent the air; if the earth had opened at my feet, and a volcano of molten lava had burst forth, I should not have quailed, but this was too much for my horror-stricken feelings. I could "seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," but I could not face that motto. I came, I saw, and "Blue Pill" conquered! I quivered in every muscle—mountains of my remorseless and hated enemy arose before me, rolling and revolving in all their "naked ugliness"—millions of minute microcosms out of each of which peered billions of imps grinning horribly their ghastly smiles.

Reader, many years have passed, but the foeman has still kept my track—he scents me out whereso'er I go, stern, inflexible, unrelenting he'll hunt me to "the last of earth." I have practiced my profession coolly, calmly and interestedly, but the odious compound is expelled from my Pharmacopœia—expunged—obliterated—wiped out! I have never prescribed it for a a patient lest he, *like myself* should become a HAUNTED MAN.

Biographical Sketch.

OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

Character of President Lincoln.

BY RALPH W. EMERSON.

The following address was delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson, in Concord, Mass., on occasion of the funeral services in honor of Mr. Lincoln:

We meet under the gloom of a calamity which darkens down over the minds of good men in all civilized society, as the fearful tidings travel over sea, over land, from country to country, like the shadow of an uncalculated eclipse over the planet. Old as history is and manifold as are its tragedies, I doubt if any death has caused so much pain to mankind as this has caused, or will cause, on its announcement; and this not so much because nations are, by modern arts, brought so closely together, as because of the mysterious hopes and fears which, in the present day, are connected with the name and institutions of America.

In this country, on Saturday, every one was struck dumb, and saw, at first, only deep, as he meditated on the ghastly blow. And, perhaps, at this hour, when the coffin which contains the dust of the President sets forward in its long march through mourning States, on its way to his home in Illinois, we might well be silent, and suffer the awful voices of the time to thunder to us. Yes, but that first despair was brief; the man was not so to be mourned. He was the most active and hopeful of men; and his work had not perished; but acclamations of praise for the task he had accomplished burst out in a song of triumph, which even tears for his death cannot keep down.

The President stood before us a man of the people. He was thoroughly American, had never crossed the sea, had never been spoiled by English insularity, or French dissipation; a quiet native, aboriginal man, as an acorn from the oak; no aping of foreigners, no frivilous accomplishments, Kentuckian born, working on a farm, a flatboatman, a captain in the Blackhawk war, a country lawyer, a representative in the rural Legislature of Illinois—on such modest foundations the broad structure of his fame was laid. How slowly, and yet by happily prepared steps, he came to his place.

All of us remember—it is only a history of five or six years—the surprise and disappointment of the country at his first nomination at Chicago. Mr. Seward was then in the culmination of his good fame, was the favorite of the Eastern States. And when the new and comparatively unknown name of Lincoln was announced (notwithstanding the report of the acclimations of that Convention) we heard the result coldly and sadly.

It seemed too rash on purely local reputation, to build so grave a trust, in such anxious times; and men naturally talked of the chances in politics as incalculable. But it turned out not to be chance. The profound good opinion which the people of Illinois and of the West had conceived of him, and which they had imparted to their colleagues, that they might justify themselves to their constituents at home, was not rash, though they did not begin to know the richness of his worth.

A plain man of the people, an extraordinary fortune attended him. Lord Bacon says: "Manifest virtues procure reputation; occult ones, fortune." He offered no shining qualities at the first encounter; he did not offend by superiority. He had a face and manner which disarmed suspicion, which inspired confidence, which confirmed good-will. He was a man without vices. He had a strong sense of duty which it was very easy for him to obey. Then he had what farmers call a long head; was excellent in working out the sum for himself; in arguing his case and convincing you fairly and firmly.

Then it turned out that he was a great worker; had prodigious faculty of performance; worked easily. A good worker is so rare; everybody has some disabling quality. In a host of young men that start together, and promise so many brilliant leaders for the next age, each fails on trial; one by bad health, one by conceit or by love of pleasure or by lethargy, or by an hasty temper—each has some disqualifying fault that throws him out of the career. But this man was sound to the core, cheerful, persistent, all right for labor, and liked nothing so well.

Then he had a vast good nature, which made him tolerant and accessible to all; fair minded, leaning to the claim of the petitioner, affable, and not sensible to the affliction which the innumerable visits paid to him, when President, would have brought to any one else. And how this good nature became a noble humanity, in many a tragic case which the events of the war brought to him, every one will remember, and with what increasing tenderness he dealt, when a whole race was thrown upon his compassion. The poor negro said of him on an impressive occasion, "Massa Linkum am eberywhere."

Then his broad good humor, running easily into jocular talk, in which he delighted, and in which he excelled, was a rich gift to this wise man. It enabled him to keep his secret; to meet every kind of man, and every rank in society; to take off the edge of the severist decisions; to make his own purpose and sound his companion, and to catch with true instinct the temper of every company he addressed. And, more than all, it is to a man of severe labor, an anxious and exhausting crisis, the natural restorative, good as sleep, and is the protection of the overdriven brain against rancor and insanity.

He is the author of a multitude of good sayings, so disguised as pleasantries that it is certain they had no reputation at first but as jests; and only later, by the very acceptance and adoption, they find in the mouths of millions, turn out to be the wisdom of the hour. I am sure if this man had ruled in a period of less facility of printing, he would have become mythological in a very few years, like Æsop or Pilpay, or one of the Seven Wise Masters, by his fables and proverbs.

But the weight and penetration of many passages in his letters, messages and speeches, hidden now by the very closeness of their application to the moment, are destined hereafter to a wide fame. What pregnant definitions; what unerring common sense; what foresight; and on great occasions what lofty, and more than national, what humane tone! His speech at Gettysburgh will not easily be surpassed by words on any recorded occasion. This, and one other American speech, that of John Brown to the Court that tried him, and a part of Kossuth's speech at Birmingham, can only be compared with each other, and with no fourth.

His occupying the chair of State was a triumph of the good sense of mankind, and of the public conscience. The middle-class country had got a middle-class President at last. Yes, in manners, sympathies, but not in powers, for his powers were superior. His mind mastered the problem of the day; and, as the problem grew, so did his comprehension of it. Rarely was man so fitted to the event. In the midst of fears and jealousies, in the Babel of counsels and parties, this man wrought incessantly with all his might and all his honesty, laboring to find what the people wanted and how to obtain it.

It cannot be said there is any exaggeration of his worth. If ever a man was fairly tested he was. There was no lack of resistence, nor of slander, nor of ridicule. The times have allowed no State secrets; the nation has been in such a ferment, such multitudes had to be trusted, that no secret could be kept. Every door was ajar, and we know all that befel.

Then what an occasion was the whirlwind of the war. Here was place for no holiday magistrate, no fair-weather sailor; the new pilot was hurried to the helm in a tornado. In four years—the four years of battle-days—his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried and never found wanting.

There, by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood an heroic figure in the centre of an heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time. Step by step he walked before them: slow with their slowness, quickening his march by theirs; the true representative of this continent; an entirely public man; father of his country, the pulse of twenty millions throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue.

Adam Smith remarks that the axe, which in Houbraken's portraits of British Kings and worthies, is engraved under those who have suffered at the block, adds a certain lofty charm to the picture. And who does not see, even in this tragedy so recent, how fast the terror and ruin of the massacre are already burning into glory around the victim? Far happier this fate than to have lived to be wished away; to have watched the decay of his own faculties, to have seen—perhaps, even he—the proverbial ingratitude of statesmen; to have seen mean men preferred.

Had he not lived long enough to keep the greatest promise that ever man made to his fellow-men—the practical abolition of slavery? He had seen Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland emancipate their slaves. He had seen Savannah, Charleston and Richmond surrendered; had seen the main army of the rebellion lay down its arms. He had conquered the public opinion of Canada, England and France. Only Washington can compare with him in fortune.

And what if it should turn out, in the unfolding of the web, that he had reached the term; that this heroic deliverer could no longer serve us; that the rebellion had touched its natural conclusion, and what remained to be done required new and uncommitted hands—a new spirit born out of the ashes of the war; and that Heaven, wishing to show the world a completed benefactor, shall make him serve his country even more by death than by his life. Nations, like Kings, are not good by facility and complaisance. "The kindness of Kings consists in justice and strength." Easy good nature has been the dangerous foible of the republic, and it was necessary that its enemies should outrage it, and drive us to unwonted firmness, to secure the salvation of this country in the next ages.

The ancients believed in a serene and beautiful Genius which ruled in the affairs of nations; which, with a slow but stern justice, carried forward the fortunes of certain chosen houses, weeding out single offenders, or offending families, and securing at last the firm prosperity of the favorites of Heaven. It was too narrow a view of the Eternal Nemesis. There is a serene Providence which rules the fate of nations, which makes little account of time, little of one generation or race, makes no account of disasters, conquers alike by what is called defeat or by what is called victory, thrusts aside enemy and obstructions, crushes everything immoral as inhuman, and obtains the ultimate triumph of the best race by the sacrifice of everything which resists the moral laws of the world. It makes its own instruments, creates the man for the time, trains him in poverty, inspires his genius, and arms him for his task. It has given every race its own talent, and ordains that only that race which combines perfectly with the virtues of all shall endure.

Miscellaneous.

MEN FOR THE AGE.—Personal purity, inner cleanness and sanctity of life, are matters not to be dispensed with in a reformer. The eye with the beam is not of sufficient clearness to detect the mote. The lip of the impure is too feeble to be effective in the case of virtue. The mote and offensive hand will be claimed by those who have larger blemishes, as evils of no consequence. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best speakers and poets in the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use, avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast which show the weakness of vain ambition rather than the polish of an educated mind.

ENGROSSED IN WORLDLY CARES.—We keep ourselves in such a continual hurry and crowd of cares, thoughts, and employments about the things of the body, that we can find little time to be alone, communing with our own hearts about our great concernments in eternity. It is with many of us as it was with Archimedes, who was so intent upon drawing his mathematical schemes, that though all the city was in alarm, the enemy had taken it by storm, the streets filled with dead bodies, the soldiers came into his particular house, nay entered his very study, and plucked him by the sleeve, before he took any notice of it.—Even so, many men's hearts are so profoundly immersed and drowned in earthly cares, thoughts, projects, o fpleasure, that death must come to their very houses, yea and pull them by the sleeve, and tell them its errand, before they will begin to awake, and come to a serious consideration of things more important.—*Flavel.*

TWO BAD HABITS.—There are two weaknesses in our habits which are very common and which are very prejudicial to our welfare. The first is giving way to the use or indulgence of the moment instead of doing at once what ought to be done. This practice almost diminishes the beneficial effects of our actions, and often lead us to abstain from action altogether; as for instance, if at this season of the year there is a gleam of sunshine, of which we feel we ought to take advantage, but we have not the resolution to leave at the moment a comfortable seat or an attractive occupation, we miss the most favorable opportunity and perhaps at last justify ourselves for remaining in doors on the ground that the time for exercise is past. One evil attendant upon the habit of procrastination is that it produces a certain dissatisfaction of the mind which impedes and deranges the animal functions, and tends to prevent the attainment of a high state of health. A perception of what is right, followed by a promptness of execution, would render the way of life perfectly smooth. Children should be told to do nothing but what is reasonable but they should be taught to do what they are told at once. The habit will stand them instead all their lives. The second weakness is, when we have made a good resolution, and have partiallly failed in executing it, we are very apt to abandon it altogether. For instance, if a person who has been accustomed to rise at ten resolves to rise at six, and after a few successful attempts happens to sleep till seven, there is great danger that he will relapse into his former habit, or probably even go beyond it, and lie till noon. It is the same with resolutions of economy or temperance, or anything else; if we cannot do all intended, or make one slip, we are apt to give up entirely. Now, what we should aim at is, always to do the best we can under existing circumstances; and then our progress, with the exception of slight interruptions, would be continual.

MAMMA, YOU HAVEN'T PRAYED WITH ME TO-DAY.—Not far from me lives a poor hard-working German mother, who with her six children, is seen almost every Sabbath in the house of God, but so hungry is she for the bread of life, that summer's sun or Winter's storm seldom prevents her presence with the little ones in the sanctuary. She is in the habit of going into her room with only a three year old child to offer prayer. If she fails daily to do this, the little fellow is prompt to call her attention to the omission by the artless rebuke, "Mamma, you haven't prayed with me to-day."

A day or two since, on receiving a piece of bread from his mother, he looked up with loving eyes to the giver, with the remark, "thank you mamma," and added reverently, "thank you God."

"Why do you thank God, my boy?"

"'Cause I want to thank all my friends who are so good to me."

Mothers, who would wield over their little ones, an influence wide as the world, lasting as eternity whose memory is cherished from early childhood, to old age, will you not believe as this poor German mother does, that children may be converted even in their infancy?

Lead the little ones to the Savior in the early dawn of their young lives, and let *mother* and *Jesus* be the watchword that shall shield them in the coming years of trial and temptation. Oh, mothers, if you would spare your children many an hour of bitter conflict with the powers of evil, if you would save them from the fearful storms and tempests that so often prostrate a soul not strengthened by a mother's prayers, lead them to the children's Friend in their earliest years, and commit them to His tender care and keeping. Then only are they *safe.—Congregationalist.*

DESCRIBING several remarkable caves, in what is called the Mowry Silver Mine, in Arizona, a correspondent says:

"In exploring the mine with my companions, at a depth of one or two hundred feet below the surface, we came into some of those caves or chambers. Alladin's lamp never revealed such sparkling glories as did our poor, dimly burning candles as their light was reflected back from what seemed to be ten million diamonds. The moisture and water of those caves had crystalized on the roofs and sides and floors, in every variety of shape, but everywhere brilliant and beautiful. The white rock sometimes hung in glistening pendants in shape like icicles. Then it blossomed into pure white flowers, with stems and leaves, or grew into small shrubs with a main stem and branches, growing out from the stony sides of the cave from three to six inches long. Then again there were delicate growths of the same stony material, looking like the hoar frost of winter, or the feathery, snowy covering of trees in winter in the North, after a storm. It seemed as if those white formations looking so like frost work would yield to the touch. But they were firm as needles, and we brought away beautiful specimens of those subterranean flowers that had blossomed out of the rock, as well as of the others that I have mentioned.

CORRECT SPEAKING.—We would advise all young people to acquire, in early life, the habit of correct speaking and writing and to abandon as early as possible any use of slang words and phrases. The longer you live the more difficult the acquirement of correct language will be: and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in its abuse, the unfortunate victim, if neglected, is very properly doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best speakers and poets in the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use, avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast which show the weakness of vain ambition rather than the polish of an educated mind.

RELIGION NOT GLOOM.

We are of those who love religion; and wish to express it in our daily life; and, loving it as we do, we cannot push it to one side as a dark and solemn thing, fit only to receive our tears of repentance, and before which we must walk with long drawn faces. We see in it the glory, the sunshine of life. When it springs within us it does not consign us to a life of trembling suspense, passed on the edge of the tomb; out of our souls, hitherto stumbling among the tombs, groping in dim caverns of the earth, rise into the sunshine of God's love. This is the true life, and no one can truly say he *lives*, unless, throwing aside his grave-clothes, he walks forth in this light. We hold that those who live in earnest, must of necessity be religious, and that their religion will carry them above all sorrow and care. Therefore we do not like the fashionable sentimentalism which throws shadows upon religion. We like soberness and reverence, but also cheerfulness, triumph, joy and gladness.—*Exchange.*

ASKING FATHER.—A gentleman of fine social qualities, always ready to make liberal provision for the gratification of his children, a man of science and a moralist of the strictest school, was skeptical in regard to prayer, thinking it superfluous to ask God for what nature had already furnished ready at hand. His eldest son became a disciple of Christ. The father, while recognizing a happy change in the spirit and deportment of the youth, still harped upon his old objection to prayer as unphilosophical and unnecessary.

"I remember," said the son, "that I once made free use of your pictures, specimens, and instruments, for the entertainment of my friends. When you came home you said to me, 'All that I have belongs to my children, and I have provided it on purpose for them; still, I think *it would be respectful always to ask your father* before taking any thing. 'And so," added the son, "although God has provided every thing for me, I think it is respectful to ask Him and to thank Him for what I use."

The skeptic was silent; but he has since admitted that he has never been able to invent an answer to this simple, personal, sensible argument for prayer.—*Congregationalist.*

A WIFE'S PRAYER.—Very beautiful is the following: "Lord bless that dear person whom Thou hast chosen to be my husband—let his life be long and blessed comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing unto him, and a sharer in all his sorrows, a meet helper in all the accidents and changes in the world; make me amiable forever in his eyes, and forever dear to him! Unite his heart to me in all the dearest love of holiness, and mine to keep him in all the sweetness of charity and compliance! Keep me from all ungentleness, all discontendedness, and unreasonableness of passion and humor, and make us humble and obedient, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to Thy blessed word, and both of us may rejoice in Thee, having our portion in the love and service of God forever!—Amen."

THE PURE IN HEART.—A little girl having one day read to her teacher the first twelve verses of the fifth chapter of the Gospel by Mathew, he asked her to stop and tell him which of these holy tempers, said by our Lord, to be blessed, she should most like to have. She paused a little, and said with a modest smile. "I would rather be pure in heart." Her teacher asked her why she chose this above all the rest.—"Sir," said she, "if I could but obtain a pure heart, I should then have all the other graces spoken of in this chapter." And surely this was a right answer. God, Himself has said: "Out of it (the heart) are the issues of life." It is in the heart that God sheds abroad the graces of His spirit: and from thence comes "grace of the lips" which shows forth the right mind within.

WORKING AND THINKING.—It is a no less fatal error to despise labor when regulated by intellect, than to value it for its own sake. We are always in these days trying to separate the two; we want one man to be always thinking, and another to be always working, and we call the one a gentlemen and the other an operative; whereas the workman ought often to be thinking, and the thinker often to be working, and both should be gentleman in the best sense. As it is, we make both ungentle, the one envying, the other despising his brother; and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers. Now it is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be happy, and the professions should be liberal and there should be less pride felt in peculiarity of employment; and more in excellence of achievement.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.—The last inaugural of President Lincoln made a strong impression in England. The British *Standard* speaks of it as "the most remarkable thing of the sort ever pronounced by any President of the United States from the first day until now. * * * Its Alpha and its Omega is Almighty God, the God of Justice and the Father of Mercies, who is working out the purposes of his love. * * It is invested with a dignity and pathos which lift it high above everything of the kind, whether in the Old World or the New. * * The whole thing puts us in mind of the best men of the English Commonwealth; there is in fact much of the old prophet about it."

SELF EDUCATION.—We all have two educations, one of which we receive from others, the other and the most valuable, we give ourselves. It is the last which gives our grade in society, and eventually our actual value in this life, and perhaps the true color of our fate hereafter. All the professors and teachers in the world cannot make us wise and without our own co-operation; and if such we are determined to be, the want of them will not prevent it.

WHILE unpacking a bale of Chinese cotton at Bacup, the other

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865

AND STILL THEY COME.

The leaders of the rebellion are being rapidly picked up and put in secure quarters, whence they may be forthcoming at the call of the Government to answer for their crimes. Almost every day witnesses some addition to the number. Jeff. Davis, Clement C. Clay and General Wheeler have recently arrived at Fortress Monroe where quarters are being prepared for their safe keeping. The rebel Post Master General, Regan, Gov. Vance of N. C. and Goveror Brown of Georgia have been in the custody of the Government for sometime; Gov. Harris of Tenn. is now added to the number. Breckenridge, Trenholm, Benjamin and others are still fugitives from justice and liable to be picked up at any moment.—These worthies, who once prated so loudly of the weakness of our Government, are beginning to experience the legitimate fruits of their folly, and see a development of strength and vigilance, that bodes them no good. Instead of the *rope of sand*, of which they once spoke so contemptuously, these valiant representatives *of the chivalry* are beginning to be troubled with unpleasant visions of a *rope of hemp*.

ENGLAND AND THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

The following extract of a letter from one of our most distinguished representatives in England was received here to-day, and will attract considerable attention.—*New York Tribune.*

"Great efforts will now be made by English capitalists and manufacturers to induce us to reduce our tariffs, and permit them to do all our manufacturing; they are beginning to stir this matter already. Our warm, personal friends will be put forward to move the matter, such men as John Bright, Goldwin Smith and others who have stood by us through this war. I have seen decisive evidence of this purpose here. Personally we owe them very much, but we may frightfully abominate their free trade principles. They will struggle hard to break down our tariff. See if this does not prove true. There will be a terrible pressure put on the Government."

The above extract indicates the source from which our industrial interests are likely to suffer, now that the rebellion is over, and the incidental protection furnished by the premium on gold is taken away. Our old enemy and rival, since the day the Stamp Act was passed, has never ceased her efforts to break down our manufacturing interests and monopolize our markets. Heretofore she has been so successful that her friendship has been more prejudicial to us than her enmity. She preaches free trade to the world, but keeps her own counsel, and practices what she preaches, only in those productions which she can furnish cheaper than other countries. She practices free-trade in iron and cotton manufactures, because her immense capitalists and skilled workmen enable her to manufacture cheaply. All articles that are produced more cheaply by other nations are compelled to pay heavy duties before they can be sold in British markets. Such is British free-trade. If the advocates of free-trade in our country would only take lessons in political economy from British practice, instead of from British preaching, we might long ago have been able to compete with British, wares not only in our own, but also in foreign markets. Just at this time it is of the highest importance to us, to guard carefully against every attempt to injure our manufacturing interests. On them we must depend for a large portion of the revenue for paying our national debt, and nothing will so surely and speedily bring us to national bankruptcy as neglecting to protect and foster our manufactures. We are in more danger to-day from the preaching of British free-trade than from all the cannon and bayonets of England and France combined.

THE THIRD SERIES OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The great success of the 7:30 Loan must always be looked upon as one of the most powerful evidences of the strength of the United States Government, and of its strong hold upon the confidence and affections of the people. On Saturday, May 13th the subscriptions were over *thirty million dollars*, and for the week ending on that day, over *ninety-eight million dollars*, and in the three months that the loan has been in charge of Mr. Jay Cooke, *over five-hundred million dollars*. These large receipts will enable the Treasury to pay off our armies as they are disbanded, and to rapidly discharge the various obligations that have been incurred during the war. History will show that a great war debt to individuals has never before been so promptly paid; and we all will agree that Secretary McCulloch deserves great credit for the ability he has manifested, not only in securing the means, but for the financial skill he has displayed in so directing these vast receipts and disbursements as not for a moment to disturb the equilibrium of commerce, embarrass individuals, or in any way tighten the money market. It is doubtless true that the Secretary of the Treasury might have negotiated the remainder of his loans at six per cent interest, instead of 7:30, but so much valuable time would necessarily have been lost in popularizing a new loan that the great object of the Government, viz: an immediate supply of money sufficient to pay all the debts incident to the war, would have been defeated; and besides, the difference of interest would not have been equal to three days' expenses. The policy may have looked "penny-wise," but the best financial authorities, as well as common sense, pronounced it "pound-foolish." As it is—and will be, no soldier will go home without his greenbacks, and the floating debt in the shape of vouchers, requisitions, &c., will be wiped out as rapidly as the proper officers can audit and adjust the accounts.

The Second Series of the 7:30 Loan was exhausted on Saturday, May 13th. On Monday, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized Jay Cooke, the General Subscription Agent for U. S. Securities, to receive subscriptions for $230,000,000 of a Third Series, which is all that is authorized by Congress, and is without doubt the last loan at this high rate of interest that will be offered by the Government.

There is no change in the terms or conditions of this Third Series, except that the Government reserves the right of paying interest at six per cent, in gold instead of seven and three-tenths in currency—a right which would pre-suppose a return to specie payments, and make six per cent. in gold even better than the high rate in currency—a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

The privilege of converting the notes into 5:20 six per cent. gold bonds at the end of three years, or receiving payment at maturity, at the holder's option, is retained.

The first day of the Third Series opened with a subscription within a fraction of five millions, and the month of June will certainly see the last of the 7:30s out of market. How early in June we cannot predict, but parties who wish to make sure of a portion would do well to be in time.

Full particulars may be found in our advertising columns.

THESE FOUR YEARS.

It would be well to look back over these last four years, and review what we have learned in the terrible school through which we have passed.

1. We have learned a lesson of trust in God. It was hard work to believe that we could do and bear all we have and *live*. We knew that God was just, our sins were great and punishment our desert. Why should he spare us, and sustain us, and save us from our enemies, and bring us out into a great and wide place? In our distresses, reverses, divisions and embarrassments, it has sometimes appeared as if we were forsaken of God and were going on the rocks. What awful disasters have attended our arms? How many times has rebellion waxed vain-glorious and confident? But in the darkest hours God has been with us in infinite mercy, holding us up when we were ready to fall, and at last bringing our enemies to lay down the weapons of their rebellion and submit to the Government they sought to destroy. Unless God had been on our side, the cause would have been lost. He was with us because right was with us. God is Right. We will always try to be right and then always trust God.

2. We have learned our own strength. It is a great thing to know that we are able to carry on war, under the most trying and dangerous circumstances, for four years; to put a million of men into the field; to sustain them and pay them; to pursue all the ordinary and many extraordinary branches of business with success; to enjoy unexampled pecuniary, moral and intellectual prosperity, and finally to pass through a civil war of gigantic proportions and come out of it with all our energies unimpaired; our public and private, religious and educational institutions flourishing; and all this in, through and after four years of unparalleled draft upon our resources.

3. We have learned that this is to be one *nation*, one people, one government, one Union, now and forever. The men of the East, or the West, or the Middle, or the North, or the South, may go wild on the theory of self-government, and imagine that our original principle of independence teaches the right of revolution whenever a state or section chooses to set up for itself, but we have fought that radical doctrine down. We have spent 2,000,000,000 dollars and sacrificed half a million of human lives to settle the principle that *self-government* means the right of the majority of the American people to elect their own rulers, and the duty of the whole to submit to the government and laws. That radical and disorganizing doctrine which has often been taught on the floor of Congress and in Fourth of July orations, that any portion of a people may throw off their allegiance to the existing government, and set up another whenever they are able and disposed, has been trampled into the dust by the heels of a million American soldiers in arms. It is dead and buried, we pray God it may have no resurrection.

4. The same lesson is the eternal repudiation of the doctrine of nullification and *secession*. That is only another name for revolution or rebellion. Webster was supposed to have annihilated this heresy.—Jackson thought he had slain the monster by his Proclamation. But it lived. The evil was scotched, not killed. We have judicially put it to death now. We brought it to trial. We gave it a fair chance for its life. We arraigned, tried, convicted, sentenced, and executed it. It was a bloody work. We fattened the worn out lands of the South with the blood of secession. We buried the monster deep in the earth.—When Lee and Johnston surrendered and Davis fled, the last grasp of secession was given. It has been a long, fearful, awful argument. But conclusive. Secession is dead.

5. So is slavery. We all knew that slavery was a great evil and a fearful curse, the incubus of the South and the reproach of the land. We formed the Union with it, an existing evil, and we of the North stood by the compact, and intended to stand by it. We had sworn to our hurt, but we would not go back. But the ways of God are past finding out. The slaveholders rebelled, and the rebellion was the knell of slavery. It was the worst possible way of putting an end to slavery, but God permitted the wrath of men to work out this grand exodus, and then he restrained the remainder. We have learned that four years of war could do what forty years of argument failed to do, and when men would not do the right thing in the right way, he organized a machinery, that has suddenly revolutionized the whole system of Southern labor, and given to four millions of slaves the station of freemen.

Other lessons we have learned, and we mean to read them, together with the *duties* that result. A wide field of research is before us.—*N. Y. Observer.*

When Prince Charles made his escape after his father's execution, he assumed a disguise, but it was that of a man. When Louis Phillippe escaped in 1848, he dressed like a gentleman, and assumed the gentlemanly name of John Smith. When Napoleon was ruined he threw himself on the generosity of the English nation. None of these men did anything beneath their dignity. But when Davis felt called upon to leave the country, he unsexed himself; became a woman.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Russian Intelligence.—A telegraph dispatch from St. Petersburg says the breaking up of the ice on the Neva is expected. A few days ago the frozen surface began to crack, and according to custom, cannon were fired to warn the inhabitants. At the same time advices were sent to the Chamber of Commerce, informing them that navigation would be resumed in a few days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

A more beautiful day has hardly been witnessed this season. The sun shines out brightly, and the air clear and cool. Business has been entirely suspended, and the whole population of the city is in the streets, together with at least fifty or sixty thousand strangers, to see the great review.

Pennsylvania Avenue is lined with people from pavement to house top; flags are displayed all along the route, and the scene is one of the most brilliant and imposing ever witnessed here.

The avenue has been swept from curb to curb, and guards posted at each alley and street, so as to prevent any one from intruding outside the curbstones on the Avenue.

In front of the President's house, before nine o'clock, the scene was magnificent indeed. The long terraced rows of seats on each side of the street were occupied by thousands of ladies, while four stands were for distinguished people.

At stand number one, the President and Cabinet, Lieutenant General Grant, Gen. Sherman, General Meade, General Logan and others were seated.

Their first appearance was greeted by long and continued shouts of thousands, interspersed with waving of flags, handkerchiefs, etc.

At nine o'clock precisely, the grandest review ever witnessed on this continent commenced.

First came Sheridan's famous cavalry corps, commanded by Major-Gen. Merritt, in the absence of Gen. Sheridan.

All along the Avenue the advance of the cavalry was greeted with cheers. The horses were gayly caparisoned and marched with the regularity of veterans.

First came the 3d Cavalry Division, commanded by Gen. Custar, who rode a little in advance of his column, literally everwhelmed with wreaths of flowers, presented by ladies along the route. Bands were playing for every brigade.

General Sherman and Staff rode up Pensylvania Avenue beside Custar's Division to the stand at the White House. Wherever he was recognized he was received with intense enthusiasm.

Shortly after nine o'clock the head of the column reached General Grant's stand, where all the mounted officers saluted him. The immense concourse of spectators rent the air with shouts.

The marching was very fine. The troops had clean bright uniforms. The guns were brightly polished, and the artillery reflected the sunbeams brilliantly.

SURRENDER OF THE REBEL NAVAL FORCES OFF MOBILE.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The navy department this morning received a communication from Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher, under date of May 6th, off Mobile, in which he says:

"I have the honor to inform the Department that on the night of the 4th instant I received written propositions from Commodore Ebenezer Farrand, commanding the Confederate forces in these waters, to surrender to me all the naval forces, officers and men and public property yet afloat, under his command, and now blockaded by a portion of our naval forces in the Tombigbee river, and desiring a meeting with me to arrange terms of surrender to the United States.

I accordingly met Commodore Farrand at Citronville, a point about 25 miles above Mobile, and accepted his proposal on the same basis as granted to General Richard Taylor by Major General Canby, the latter having taken place at the same point and time, Gen. Canby being present. Some days will elapse before all the arrangements will be complete for the reception of the Confederate officers, men, vessels and property when further details, with copies of all correspondence, and the written agreement and obligations will be officially made known to the department."

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Raising of the Blockade Along the Whole Atlantic and Part of the Gulf Coast—A Few Ports on the Texas Coast only Excepted—Legal Trade Allowed to be Commenced in all the States East of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By the proclamation of the President of the 11th day of April last, certain ports of the United States therein specified, which had previously been subject to blockade were, for objects of public safety, declared, in conformity with previous special legislation of Congress, to be closed against foreign commerce during the national will to be thereafter expressed and made known by the President;

And whereas, Events and circumstances have since occurred which, in my judgment, render it expedient to remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Galveston, Lasalle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel, and Brownsville, in the State of Texas;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the first day of July; that commercial intercourse with the said ports may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. If, however, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before named excepted ports in the state of Texas she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the 13th day of July, 1861, and the persons on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred, pursuant to the laws of war for trading or attempting to trade with the enemy.

And I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disallow all persons trading, or attempting to trade, in any ports of the United States, in violation of the laws thereof, all pretence of beligerant rights and privileges, and give notice that from the date of this proclamation all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates.

It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States, east of the Mississippi river, save those relating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States, to property purchased in the territory of the enemy, and to twenty-five per cent. upon the purchases of cotton, are removed.

All provisions of the internal revenue law will be carried into effect under the proper officers.

[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this, the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By order of the President:

W. HUNTER,

Assistant Secretary of State.

What intense anxiety Mr. Buchanan, the amiable "O. P. F.," displayed in his letter to Henry A. Wise, lest poor, demented John Brown should by any means be allowed to die a natural death. Of course he will now be equally concerned to have Davis stretch the rope—he is so just, so virtuous, so consistent!—*Philadelphia Press.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Kirby Smith Assassinated—A Loyal Officer Accidently Shot—The Telegraph Between New Orleans and New York Nearly Completed—Mails From Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.
via CAIRO, May 21.

The *True Delta* of yesterday published a report that Kirby Smith had been assassinated by Major M'Kee, with whom a difficulty growing out of cotton speculation has occurred.

The *Delta* of this morning says the report has been confirmed by a rebel soldier from Jackson.

Acting Master Fred. Washburne of the steamship Port Royal, while riding in a carriage, was shot and killed by a sentry on Lion Street.

The telegraph between New Orleans and New York will be completed in three or four days, the only gap being between Montgomery and Operlouza.

The first direct mail from Mobile to New York will leave to-day on the steamer Rhode Island.

The steamer St. John was burned near Mobile on the 15th. The boat and baggage are a total loss.

General Herron has occupied Clinton and Osyka, and is rebuilding the telegraph to Clinton, whence the rebels have a fine working north almost to our line.

The utmost good feeling is exhibited throughout Louisiana. The people are overjoyed at the termination of the war.

The railroad between Bayou Sara and Woodhill will be immediately repaired.

FROM TENNESSEE.

NEW YORK, May 22.

A special dispatch from Nashville to the *Times* says it is reported that Isham G. Harris has been captured.

It is certain that some of the state archives were captured, and all the State bonds with $600,000 in specie belonging to the State Treasury.

Our Colored Troops Remember the Massacre at Fort Pillow.—A Plot for Revenge.

MEMPHIS, May 19,
via CAIRO, May 21.

The influx of paroled prisoners has caused a great excitement among the colored troops here. A plot to rise and murder every rebel in Memphis in revenge for the Fort pillow massacre was discovered last night, and the white troops were put on guard during the night. The negroes attempted to come out of the fort, but were resisted by the white troops, and after a sharp skirmish, in which twenty were killed or wounded, were driven back. They are now under a strong guard.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK May 20.

The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans on the 13th, arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by telegraph from Cairo.

The papers contain some Mexican news. When Colonel Towiskisky went out to attack the Liberals, at Nava, the greater part of his cavalry deserted when ordered to charge. He fired upon them with his infantry, and commenced retreating, but he fell into an ambush and was killed. The remainder of his troops surrendered immediately.

The Liberals had marched within eight miles of Piedras Negras.

Maximillian's native troops cannot be trusted. A letter from Rio Grande city says: A new revolution is breaking out on the frontier. Both of the Cortinesses have joined their forces with Leon and Cathargo, and are expected to attack Matamoras.

Cruel Treatment of our Prisoners.

Jeff. Davis and Cabinet Responsible.—Statement of the Rebel Senator Foote.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says:

"The question which has long been agitated as to who is responsible for the cruel treatment of our prisoners confined in Libby and other prisons in the South, may now be considered as definitely settled, through no less a person than the rebel Ex-Senator Foote. It appears that Mr. Foote was a member of the committee in the Senate to examine into the treatment of the prisoners and the reports of their harsh usage and starvation.

His story, as told by his own relations, shows deeper intention than has been generally supposed, and fastens upon Jeff. Davis and cabinet a crime both startling and appalling in its details. Mr. Foote, it is said, states that the investigations showed conclusive evidence that it was decided in a cabinet meeting to reduce the rations served out to the prisoners, that it should so weaken their constitution, in connection with the confinement, that it would destroy them as soldiers, and make them, when exchanged, worthless.

Senator Foote determined to report these facts to the Senate, but the balance of the committee overruled him, and suppressed the facts.

My informant further states that it was on this point that the quarrel between Davis and Foote broke out afresh, which resulted in the latter leaving Richmond, and seeking some sequestered spot, where such horrid deeds are not committed.

Here then is the evidence conclusive, of Jeff. Davis, and his associates' guilt in the diabolical deed of starving our prisoners, a deed which makes the most stoical person shudder to contemplate. Men who will coolly and deliberately plan a scheme like that will conspire to assassinate a President or any other person. It is fitting that such men should end their careers in a cowardly manner, dressed in petticoats. No wonder Jeff Davis' cloven feet revealed who he was.

A Bad State of Things.—The following is an extract from the letter of an officer, dated at Headquarters in Richmond, Va., April 12, 1864:

"The state of affairs is utterly beyond comprehension to one not on the spot. * * * An officer applied to one of the commanding generals for quarters, and told him he would like to take a certain house. 'Whose is it?' It is that of an avowed secessionist of the blackest kind—the most infernal villain in the Confederacy.' 'Oh, certainly replied the general, 'you shall have it. If he's a rebel, of course you can have it for Government use. What is his name?' Brigadier-General Windsor, of the rebel army!' 'No-o-o-o!' said the General; 'No; you can't have his house. Why, he was a classmate of mine at West Point!'

* * * "If you wish a favor from head quarters here, put on a gray uniform, and you can get what you like."

The officers of the late rebel army swagger about the streets, sneering at the Union officers and being coddled by the women of the town.

"There appear to be more rebels in the city than Union men."

There can be no doubt of the truth of this representation, coming as it does directly from an officer of position and character; and declaring what he personally knew. It reveals a state of things that demands the instant intervention of the War Department, and the removal of the officers who allow them, and much more of those who prompt them by their conduct and opinions.—*N. Y. Times.*

The stages in Kansas cannot accommodate the crowds that are pressing their way to the gold mines of the Northwest.

Rebel Ideas of Education.

A CURIOUS GEOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS.

The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard*, of Tuesday, says: "The managers of the late Southern Confederacy took all pains to embue the rising Confederate generations with a due spirit of nationality and sense of the importance of the position of the Confederacy among the nations of the world, not to say in the universe at large. Among other means of promoting this feeling they caused to be prepared a series of school books, one of which is of a 'Palmetto series,' being a geography for beginners, by the Rev. K. J. Stuart, with a vignette in which the Palmetto is the most prominent object. It purports to be printed in Richmond, and is very neatly printed and illustrated with maps and engravings. After the preliminary definitions, and some lessons in physical geography, we come to what interests us most, political geography, and we learn that

"The division of mankind into nations is as follows: 'In America: The Confederate States, the United States,' &c., &c.

"Turning over a page or two we find Richmond, Va., placed next to London and Paris among the cities of the globe, and as 'remarkable for the elegance and refinement of its people, who, like the citizens of Norfolk, are as hospitable as they are intelligent and noble.' In reference to the history of the Confederate States, we learn that 'when Virginia adopted the Federal Constitution in 1788, the Commissioners of the State were directed to annex the condition and reservation of the right to withdraw from the federation at will,' and that in the exercise of this reserved right she withdrew from the United States in 1861, and also refused to allow the troops of the Northern States to pass through her territory to subjugate the other States which had already seceded, and that she became the principal seat of war of Southern independence. The first collision of this war, we learn, occurred at Charleston, and was occasioned by the President, elected by citizens of the Northern States, attempting to seize, provision and occupy the forts in the harbor, and turn their guns on the city they were designed to protect. We also learn that 'every effort that human ingenuity could contrive, by immense resources of money and vast armaments on sea and land, was made by the Northern Government to capture the capital and other important places, and break up the political organization of the Confederacy; but that 'by the constant, evident, and acknowledged aid of the God of battles and King of nations their efforts have all failed; and at vast expense of suffering and blood the people of the Southern States have fought their way to political independence, and the respect and amity of the great nations of the world.'

"Then we have several pages devoted to the productions, flora, scenery, launa, and manufactures of the Confederate States. In reference to Great Britain, we learn that its common law is embodied from the great principles of the book of Leviticus, and that the crown 'derives its authority from the acknowledged Supreme Ruler of the universe, by Divine right,' a statement which is confirmed by quotations from the prayer book in a foot-note. The Emperor of France is highly eulogized as a brave general, humane and wise Governor, and sagacious statesman, 'who, without interfering with the religious and spiritual jurisdiction of the Papal court, and the Mohammedan divan, has gradually emancipated the people who were under their political thraldom.'

"In a note in reference to the Dead Sea we learn that it was explored by an American exploring party under the command of Commodore Lynch, of the Confederate States navy, leaving it to be inferred that the expedition was inaugurated by the Confederate States.

"Passing over to the United States we learn that there are but nine of them, besides what remain of the original thirteen, and that in the year 1861 'the Federal Government of these States, by a sectional minority of one million seven hundred thousand (out of a total vote of five millions), attempted to subjugate the Southern States by military occupation,' which occasioned the final separation of those States, and the formation of the Confederate States of America as an independent Government."

The Sentence of Arguilles and his Confederates.

Arguilles, the Spaniard, whose surrender to the Spanish authorities created so much feeling in the country to the prejudice of the State Department, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to nineteen years' confinement at hard labor, a fine of $50,000, and perpetual loss of civil rights and functions; and for nineteen years thereafter, should he live so long, he is to be subject to the vigilance of the police. At the time of his offence, Arguilles was Lieutenant Governor of the District of Colin, in the Island of Cuba, and it was thought the exercise of his official functions that he took from a slave ship a number of negroes, sold them into slavery and pocketed the proceeds dividing of course with his confederates. In addition to his sentence, he is ordered to restore to the purchasers of the negroes the price he received for them, indemnify all who suffered damage by his proceedings, and pay three-ninths of the costs of the whole judicial proceedings against him.

The Presbyter, D. Jose Hilario Valdes, who gave a certificate, of the burial of the negroes sold out of the slave ship is condemned to eight years of imprisonment and forfeiture of parochial benefice, and to pay two-ninths, of the cost of judicial proceedings.

The remaining confederates in the scheme are sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from five to nine years, indemnification to purchasers, and payment of the remaining costs of prosecution.

The speculation in the slave trade has proved a very dear business to all concerned. The ship was fitted out, and the slaves imported by Arguilles as a matter of speculation, and the certficate of death employed to cover up the transaction. It was the abuse of his official position as much as the nefarious character of the traffic, that aggravated the character of the crime.—*Cin. Com.*

Astounding Disclosures.—The testimony taken before the Washington Military Commission reveals some extraordinary facts. In that evidence, which goes over nearly two years in time, and includes the sworn statements of a large number of persons who can have had no collusive purpose in view, there is, we take it, superabundant proof that the scheme of assassination, in *some form*, was agreed to and approved in rebel military circles twenty months ago; that the Richmond authorities *hired* and paid the conspirators money; that Booth, besides being a hired assassin himself, was engaged to hire others; that he was empowered to offer thousands of dollars for the aid of a single confederate; that he did offer this for the co-operation of a New York actor named Chester, who, fortunately for himself, refused the bribe; that Sanders, and the gang who act with him in the Provinces were privy to the plot; and that every step in the conspiracy was with the cognizance of Confederate officials.

The business in which Booth engaged was opened near Swift Run Gap, (in the Shenandoah Valley,) shortly after the rebel defeat at Gettysburg in 1863. Booth first offered his suggestions in a rebel camp; and Beall, who was hung the other day, was the first volunteer for what was to be thereafter known as the "detached service." Shortly after this, Booth was found "in funds," and upon these he made various essays in perfecting the conspiracy, until the thing took the shape it did on the 14th of April last.

Apprehended Slave Insurrection in Cuba.—The Colonial *Standard*, of Jamaica has the following startling intelligence:

From a conversation which we have had with a gentleman who returned to this city from Cuba in the Jamaica packet, we learn that matters in Cuba have begun to assume a threatening aspect. There was evidently a deep and bitter feeling of revenge slumbering among the negroes, which only awaited a favorable moment to burst forth with immeasurable fury. Already had several estates been burned by the torch of the incendiary; and so deep and silent was the plot that no clue to the perpetrators had as yet been discovered. At Guantanamo, where the first two fires occurred, an overseer of a large property had been murdered, and two companies of troops had been sent thither from St. Jago, in order to suppress any attempt at rebellion. On the departure from St. Jago, on the evening of the 22d of March of the Jamaica packet, twolarge fires were plainly seen from deck. Little doubt is entertained by our informant that they will be found to be the further acts of incendiarism. Our next advices from Cuba, then, may be anxiously looked for, although the Government is most watchful in keeping from the public the least information which might give a clue to the present wide-spread disaffection.

Caution to Emigrants.—As a measure of warning to foreigners intending to "emigrate" to Mexico, under the promiee of grants of land, etc., from President Juarez, the agents of Maximillian publish an imperial decree, made in July, 1864, which declares that all contracts made by Juarez after his departure from the Capital were void, and that all that he might thereafter make would be void, and not only that, but the person entering into them would be liable to punishment. The pronunciamento is republished because it has come to the knowledge of the Emperor that settlements are proposed to be made out on the Pacific coast under contracts made with Juarez. "Emigrants" will, therefore, take notice that to get possession of the promised land they must not only go to Mexico, but fight for their heritage. We suppose that many of them are going for no other purpose. This proclamation will sound to them as harmless as Chinese thunder.

A Scientific Problem.—The Suez Canal is not yet by any means finished. The two ends of the canal, that is to say, the works required for the entry from the two seas, remains yet to be built, and it is exactly these which the English engineers declared to be the most important and impracticable part of the enterprise. There never was any doubt in any one's mind that the ditch through the level sands of Egypt could be dug from one end to the other, if the money was provided to pay the workmen, nor even that water enough could be found to supply it; this, in fact, has been accomplished, and it is only to see its central ditch, with three or four feet of water in it, that M. De Lessep has invited delegates from all parts of the world. The ends in the two seas are yet to be built, and the practicability of their serving as entries is yet to be proven.

One of the Results of Abolition.—The abolition of slavery in the Southern States, which will become a reality as rapidly as our armies advance and take possession, will practically nullify that clause of the Constitution which restricts representation in Congress to "three-fifths" of "all other persons," thereby meaning the slaves. The effect will be to increase the representative population of the South to the extent of two-fifths of the emancipated blacks, or about one million souls. This augmentation of numbers, however, cannot be felt in Congress, though all the rebel States should at once be reorganized, until another apportionment shall be made under the census of 1870. But when that event shall occur it will strengthen Southern influence in the national councils very materially; and those States which had the largest number of slaves will be the greatest gainers.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Mexican Silver.—The New Orleans *True Delta* in a late article says: "The question is asked where do all the specie dollars go from Mexico? The receipts at New York are very trifling. We, however, can give some information on the subject. The British West India mail steamer, the February packet, landed at Southampton with about $1,970,000 early in March. The greater part of this was Mexican dollars received from Vera Cruz. We also observed another shipment of nearly one million dollars a short time since. England realizes all the profit and advantages from her cordon of mail steamships ramifying in every quarter of the world, under subsidies for mail service. The steam marine of great Britain is monopolizing the passenger and carrying trade of the world."

The French Minister.—The Marquis De Montholon, the new French Minister at Washington, does not come to this country an entire stranger, unacquainted with the habits and feelings of our people. He has resided much in the United States, having been attached to the French Embassy many years ago, having also been Consul at Norfolk, and at the beginning of the rebellion and for some months afterwards, Consul-General at New York. When we complete his record by stating that he has been married for many years to an American lady, the daughter of General Gratiot, we say enough to convince our readers that the Emperor Napoleon has made the selection of his Minister with tact, and chosen a representative who will be agreeable to the American people.

Mexican News.—Late reports by way of the Mississippi river from Matamoras, are to the effect that between four and five thousand republican troops appeared before that town on the 29th ultimo; that its surrender was demanded and refused, and that a spirited fight between the imperialists and republicans ensued. Business was suspended, the streets were barricaded, and many of the citizens were fleeing across the Rio Grande to Brownsville, Texas. A report reached the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 4th instant, that the Republicans were in full retreat. We have heretofore had rumors that they had occupied Matamoras. Later advices will have to be waited for in order to decide upon the true state of affairs in that region.

Emigration erom Ireland.—Letters from various parts of the Irish provinces show that the people are already preparing in considerable numbers to emigrate during the spring, their friends in America having assured them already that the war is nearly over, and that the restoration of peace will be followed by a brisk demand for labor. One communication from the county of Longford states that there are five of the female for one of the male sex quitting the country. In every instance the money to pay the passage or a free ticket came from relatives on the other side of the ocean.

A Letter from Paris, received in Washington, shows clearly that there is no truth in the report of English Journals that Napoleon has proposed an alliance defensive or offensive with England, for protection against the United States in Mexico or Canada.

It is stated that the representatives of the Christian Commission, who paid a "visit of ceremony and respect" to the rebel General Lee, at Richmond, have been recalled, and their authority to act as delegates revoked by the Commission at Philadelphia.

Three Views.

THEN AND NOW.

From the London Times of Nov. 26, 1860.

"It is evident on the smallest reflection that the South, even if united, could never resist, for three months the greatly preponderating power of the north."

From the London Times of Sept. 14, 1864.

"The public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments. We said that the north could never subdue the south, and the north has now proclaimed the same conclusion."

From the London Times of April 10, 1865.

"The catastrophe seems complete, and in all its accessories calculated to impress people with a feeling that the work is accomplished, and that the civil war is really at an end."

The French Academy.—The establishment of an Academy in the republic of letters may be, as some suppose, an Utopian scheme, and the United efforts of Academicians may have produced but little; but it is certain that the French Academy has made an imposing appearance in Europe. It was specially charged with the composition of the dictionary, and the extension and purification of the language. Yet, when they published their dictionary, that of Furetiere appeared as a formidable rival; and Dr. Johnson did single handed for England as much as the forty "immortals" did for France. Furetiere (born in 1620, and died at the age of sixty-eight) began life as a lawyer, and ended as a monk. He was elected to the Academy, but for having profited by the labors of his colleagues in composing the dictionary which bears his name. He revenged himself by writing cutting satires, in verse and prose, on his late colleagues, and often had the laughers on his side. Voltaire confesses that the great characters of the literary republic were formed without the aid of academies. "For what" he asks, "are they necessary? To preserve and nourish the fire which great geniuses have kindled." The Academy published the first edition in 1694, and the sixth, and I believe the last, in 1835.

Pecuniary Result of the Rebellion.—The foreign holders of Confederate bonds will feel "darkly, deeply, beautifully blue" on the next advices from this country. An intercepted letter from the rebel Adjutant-General at Richmond, complains that the writer has nothing but Confederate money, and is starving for food, and an an old darkey in the rebel capital refused a hatful of this money for a drink of Jamaica rum, but on the presentation of a five dollar greenback managed to procure enough liquor to satisfy the thirsty throats of his patrons. These gentlemen abroad, who have staked their pile on Lee and Beauregard, will head the insolvent lists shortly, and there will be no pleasanter music for loyal ears than the sound of the auctioneer's hammer in their houses. Let them reap as they have sown.

It is represented that the interest in the Mexican emigration scheme, in New York, is unabated, and the rush of young and able bodied men to the different stations for the purpose of registration and learning the particulars of the expedition has not yet seriously decreased within the past few days. Many of the immigrants from Europe, now arriving in considerable numbers by each steamship, are absorbed by the expedition as well as residents of our own country, whose term of service has expired, and an occasional butternut is found who will enter his name for riches and honor in the land of the Montezumas.

Who is President of the Confederacy.—We are in the receipt of numerous communications raising the constitutional question as to who is acting President of the Confederacy, now that Jeff. Davis is in our possession, and Mr. Stephens will not assume the responsibilities of the office. The query is a timely one, but a moment's reflection would have satisfied our correspondents that Mrs. Davis is the legitimate successor to her husband's duties. When he ran off with her petticoats she had no alternative but to put on the breeches. And in view of the language she used on the occasion, we venture to predict that foreign nations will make all haste to recognize her as a beligerent.—*N. Y. Times.*

The petition circulated among the colored people of North Carolina, to be presented to President Johnson, after referring to the friendship of the late President Lincoln and the proverbial kindness of President Johnson, their love for the old flag, and the services they have performed both under and for it, ask that the elective franchise be extended to them, saying they cannot see the justice of denying that privilege to those who have been fighting for the country, while it is freely granted to men who have returned from four years fighting against it. They call attention to the fact that up to 1835 free colored men voted in North Carolina without detriment to the interest of the State.

The Income of the Prince of Wales.—The friends of the Prince of Wales represent that this young gentleman is in needy circumstances, in consequence of the increased duties devolving on him, since the Queen was called into retirement by domestic affliction. His gross income does not much exceed $500,000 per annum, including the receipts from the Duchy of Cornwall, a Parliamentary grant, (which when approved some people were foolish enough to believe adequate,) and the rents of the Sandrigham estate. There are a few other trifling amounts within reach, of which, perhaps, the largest is $50,000 pin money voted to the Princess.

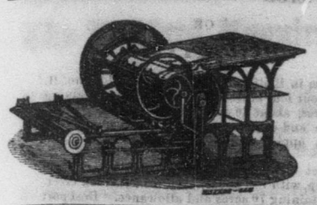
James H. Wilson, who has lately distinguished himself by the capture of Davis, is a native of lower Illinois, and was born about 1840. He graduated at West Point June 30, 1863, fifth in his class. He is young looking, about five feet eight inches in height, light hair and eyes, and rather boyish in manner. The latter peculiarity, however, does not detract from his merits as a soldier. He has the reputation of good judgment in the disposition of troops and the management of isolated expeditions. Gen. Wilson's present rank in the regular army is Captain in the corps of engineers, dating from May 7, 1863.

Gen. Forrest.—The Nashville *Press* has a doubtful rumor, derived from a rebel officer from Dalton, Ga., that Gen. Forrest was killed the other day by Captain Walker of the rebel army. The Captain's son was on Forrest's staff, and failing to get a leave of absence, took one. Upon returning he was shot by Forrest. His father, learning this, found the General, and in revenge shot and killed him.

Trying to Steal Grant's Horses.—Gen. Grant being down to the War Department, a man appeared at his house with an order from him for his two most valuable horses, the Jeff. Davis pony and the choice bay trotter, but some suspicion arising, the horses were not delivered. The man, thereupon went away, leaving the order, which proved to be a forgery.

Sherman's Return.—The advance of Gen. Sherman's army, hitherto announced as having arrived at Alexandria, consisted only of those who from illness and fatigue could not keep up with their columns, and were brought to Alexandria from Richmond by boat. Yesterday, however, the long lines of his advancing columns were plainly visible, marching down the crests of hills upon the opposite bank of the Potomac.

The *Dispatch*, a paper published at Amador, California, has been surpressed by General McDowell for exulting over the murder of the President. The editors were arrested.



Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1865.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The war has drawn rapidly to a close, and public questions are becoming more profoundly important and interesting than ever they were before. Not only the adjustment of the terms of peace, and the future constitutional relations of the states, but all the momentous measures of finance and taxation will need to be discussed within the next four years. No citizen will be able to make up his mind intelligently on these subjects without the aid of the newspapers, which have now become the great forum of public discussion.

On all public questions the INQUIRER has clear, decided, well-established principles, which it means to utter with its usual boldness and freedom. The preservation of our National Integrity at all hazards; Universal Liberty for all men; Freedom of Speech, and of the Press; the Limitation of the Powers of the Government; Economical and Equal Legislation; and the Just Distribution of Taxes—these are among the leading principles that it designs to maintain with all its ability and zeal, yet with moderation and judgment. Its tone, as heretofore, will be outspoken, candid and fearless, but in strict observance of all the recognized courtesies of public debate.

We trust that the principles and aims of the INQUIRER will ensure from its old friends the same generous support and encouragement which they have given it in years past, and that its usefulness will be greatly increased by a large accession of new names to its list of subscribers.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRER.

The importance of the approaching election calls forth all our energies, and to meet a deficiency generally experienced for want of proper reading matter, we will issue the INQUIRER as a campaign paper from and after the FIRST OF JULY until the week after the October election. EVERY UNION MAN IN THE COUNTY, WITHOUT AN EXCEPTION, SHOULD HAVE A COPY. Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

TERMS:

The INQUIRER will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance; $2.25 if not paid within three months, and $2.50 if not paid within the year.

THE CAMPAIGN INQUIRER

Will be sent to subscribers at the following remarkably low rates:

1 copy, in advance		..... $	65 cts.
10 copies	do.	.....	6.00
20 do.	do.	.....	11.00
40 do.	do.	.....	21.00
100 do.	do.	.....	50.00

Additions to the clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

PREMIUMS:

For a Club of Twenty we will send one copy of the CAMPAIGN INQUIRER, free, to the getter up of the Club.

For a Club of Forty we will send a copy of the INQUIRER, free, one year, to the getter up of the Club.

For a Club of One Hundred we will send a copy of the INQUIRER, free, one year, and a large Steel Engraving, 20x24, of EDWARD EVERETT or WASHINGTON IRVING, valued at $3.00.

And to the person who will get us the largest list of subscribers, over one hundred, we will give as a premium, a copy of

Webster's Pictorial Unabridged Dictionary,

Valued at $8. This edition contains 1500 illustrations, several thousand synonyms and all the improvements up to 1863. Who will take the Dictionary?

Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk, where drafts or post-office orders, payable to our order, cannot be obtained.

Specimen copies will be sent FREE.

Address

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

Publishers Bedford Inquirer,

Bedford, Pa.

☞ The time for the bridge letting at Statler's Mill, near Schellsburg, has been changed from Saturday, June 3d, to Friday, June 2d.

☞ Justices' and Constables' Fee Bill, neatly printed in colors, and for sale at this office. Fees increased a hundred per cent. Send and get a copy. Price 50 cents.

PRISONERS HEARD FROM.—A number of volunteers who were taken prisoners by the rebels, have turned up lately at Jacksonville, Florida; among those heard from are: Josiah Holsinger and Lewis Hartman, of Woodberry, Jacob Over, of Bedford, and Charles Wright, of Pleasantville. All were given up as lost.

THEFT.—A few days since, while Mrs. Tillie Bridehan, of Bedford township, was attending the funeral of her father-in-law, her house was entered by some one, and ten dollars taken from it. The person who perpetrated the theft is well known, and if the money is promptly returned no prosecution will will be commenced.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.—The late fall of prices has materially affected the coal operations in Broad Top; a large number of operatives have been thrown out of employment and their families, we are told, are suffering. This ought not to be the case. There is a deficiency of hands all over the country, especially in the rural districts, and we would suggest that our farmers turn their attention to this locality to get the much desired aid.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union men of Bedford County are requested to elect delegates on Saturday, June 24th, at the usual place and hour of holding such elections, in the several Boroughs and and Townships of this county, to meet in County Convention in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary to aid in completing the great work of restoration.

The following persons are authorized and requested to hold the delegate elections above mentioned.

Bedford Borough—W. W. Shuck, A. B. Carn.

Bedford Township—Jacob Barnhart, Lieut. Levi Smith.

Broad Top Township—Capt. Eli Eichelberger, G. W. Figard.

Bloody Run Borough—Wm. P. Barndollar, Sam'l. Williams.

Colerain Township—H. W. Smith, E. J. Diehl.

Cumberland Valley Township—John Deremer, Francis Growden.

Harrison Township—James Mullen, John Barmond.

Hopewell Township—John N. Davis, Wm. Young.

Juniata Township—Leonard Bittner, Abraham S. Richey.

Liberty Township—Lewis Putt, D. S. Berkstresser.

Monroe Township—John Grove, George Weimer.

Napier Township—John W. Davis, G. S. Mullen.

Londonderry Township—John Evans, Samuel Logue.

Providence East Township—Jacob Pee, A. J. Nycum.

Providence West Township—J. H. Sparks, Wm. Woy.

Snake Spring Township—John Shuss, Sol. F. Diehl.

St. Clair Township—Wm. Oster, John Blackburn.

Southampton Township—Jacob T. Browning, Geo. Lashley.

Schellsburg Borough—Dr. J. C. Ealy, Jno. E. Colvin.

Union Township—Joseph Griffith, A. H. Hull, Esq.

Woodberry Middle Township—D. H. Longenecker, Rinard L. Replogle.

Woodberry S. Township—H. H. Fisher, J. B. Snowberger.

G. W. RUPP,
Chairman Union County Committee.

Bedford May 26th, 1865.

SOUTHERN PENN'A. AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The engineers on the eastern end of this important work, left here last week to make the necessary surveys between this point and Chambersburg. The surveys between this place and the summit of the Allegheny mountain have been perfected. Three different routes have been thoroughly examined; the Northern, or Deeter's run, the central, or Dry Ridge, and the Southern or Bridgeport. The latter route leads through the celebrated Sand Patch Tunnel. This route it is said, can be graded with less expense than either of the others. Whether this is the opinion of the engineers, we are not prepared to say. Should it be adopted, and the road built, there will not be much less than forty miles of railroad in this county. If this does not open up the hidden treasures in our vallies, hills and mountains, we are not prepared to say what will.

It will take the engineer corps, which left here, at least two months to complete the survey to Chambersburg. Until this is done, we cannot expect anything to be done, in the way of putting it under contract. We had thought, in all probability, the short distance between this point and Mount Dallas, would have been put under contract immediately upon the opening up of Spring, but the Company have determined otherwise. It must be evident to the Company that Bedford, until the completion of the work, will be one of the most important points along the road. The completion of the Bedford railroad, by this Company, at an early moment, would remove all the doubts of those who have persistently asserted that the road would never be put under contract, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad only desire to occupy the route to exclude any other enterprising company which might desire to build a great rival road. We earnestly hope that the surveys will be completed as soon as possible, and that the Company will put it under contract without delay. There is certainly no more opportune moment than the present; the war has ended, thousands are thrown out of employment, labor is becoming cheap, and the country is well supplied with money. We pray that the Company will go to work at once and relieve our anxiety.

THE OIL FEVER.—This oleaginous fever has broke out most fearfully in the upper end of this county. Every farm in Harman's Bottom has been leased that can be leased. A number have been endeavoring to get up companies to bore. Those familiar with the oil indications are positive that they are quite as good as they are in Western Pennsylvania. Let a company be formed, without delay, to develope this region. If there is oil in this county, let us know it. We have many resources of wealth in Bedford county, and to those already developed, let us add oil, not on the *brain*, but real, genuine, oil.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst., by J. A. Price, Mr. GEORGE LONG and Miss SARAH E. LONG, of Bloody Run, Pa.

DIED.

On the 21st inst., at his residence in the vicinity of Schellsburg, Pa., Mr. FRANKLIN B. STATLER, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 17th inst., in Boydstown, Mr JOHN SHOOK, aged 34 years, 4 months and 16 days.

New Advertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY subject to the decision of the Union Nominating Convention. JOHN T. KEAGY.

May 19, 1865:*

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Geo. W. Points, brother and heir at law of Catharine Points, late of Union Township, deceased, ptesented a petition setting forth that the said Catharine Points lately died intestate, leaving neither husband nor issue, but leaving the following collateral heirs to wit: David Points, living in Bedford county, Pa., Samuel Points, residing in Butte county, Oregon, John Points, residing in Berkly county, Virginia, Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkhimer, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Daniel Points, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, Henry Points, residing in DeKalb county, Indiana, and Geo. W. Points, petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Pa.; that said intestate died seized in her demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Alex. McGregor, Esq., Joseph M. Taylor and others, containing about twenty acres, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold on the premises an Inquisition, on FRIDAY, the 23d of JUNE, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.

May 26, 1865.-4t

A RICHMOND correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says: I have felt it incumbent upon me, on one or two occasions, to call the attention of the public to the fact that the Richmond press is under the control of the same men who managed it during the war, and before the war, when it was filled with fierce appeals against the nation's life. There is not one single man publishing a newspaper in Richmond who was not identified with the rebellion as a supporter, and most of them instigators. With one single exception the editors are all in the same category.

COL. A. K. McCLURE, whose property was destroyed by the rebels at the burning of Chambersburg, offers a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and delivery to the authorities of Franklin county, of F. W. Smith, the son of the renowned "Extra Billy," and a Captain of the rebel army. This F. W. Smith is the man who ordered the destruction of Colonel McClure's property last summer.

A NATIONAL cemetary is to be established at Antietam, and the Legislature of Maryland has appropriated 37,000, expecting each State whose soldiers fell in the fight to appropriate as much. A suitable lot of ten acres has been purahased on a part of the battle field, near the town of Sharpsburg, embracing the ground occupied by General Lee as a signal station, from which the whole of the ground fought over can be viewed.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—A New Orleans dispatch mentions that the rebel Governor of Mississippi has called the State Legislature together, and has announced that the laws of the State will, for the present, remain in force. We think he will soon find that his services are no longer needed, and that probably his presence will be required at Washington or Fort Lafayette.

THE PLUNDER.—Nothing is said of the gold Jeff. Davis was supposed to have taken with him from Richmond, and the impression is that none of it fell into our possession. There was a rumor some time ago that a considerable portion of the money had been left in North Carolina, and still another rumor that it had been divided among his escort.

THERE is on duty at Fort Washington, on the Potomac, a veteran soldier, Sergeant Joseph Cameron, who has been in the service since 1806, two years longer than Gen. Scott. He has been on duty at Fort Washington constantly during the last thirty-six years. Sergeant Cameron was born on the 19th of April, 1790.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.—The London *Times* has come to the conclusion that much mischief has been caused by the utterance in England of "loose ideas" respecting the United States. It seeks, therefore, to make some amends for its own delinquencies, by devoting a leader to unqualified praise of the statesmanlike qualities of which President Johnson, in its judgment, shows himself possessed.

MISS DELIA WEBSTER, who was imprison ed in Kentucky, twenty years ago, on a charge of harboring escaped slaves, and has since been the subject of repeated persecution from Kentucky Judges, has offered to give one hundred acres of land, situated on the Ohio river, opposite Madisonville, Indiana, for the establishment of 'Lincoln College." A movement has been put on foot at Boston to carry the plan into effect.

The New York *Herald*, the great organ of Democracy, is out in favor of negro suffrage, and insists that the negro must be enfranchised "as the last clinching blow to treason." How are you, Copperheads? You may *follow*, but you are a little two late to *lead*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Happiness or Misery! That is the Question.

All Nervous Sufferers, afflicted with Spermatorrhea, Night Emissions, Loss of Power, Impotence, &c., can have the means of self-cure sent them by addressing, with stamp,

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
P. O. Box 2853, Philadelphia.

ap14:3m*

EDITOR OF INQUIRER:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
mar17:3m 831 Broadway, New York.

WHISKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.

mar17:3m

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford County will let, on the premises, on FRIDAY, June 2d, 1865, to the lowest and best bidder, the building of a bridge across the Shawnee Run, at Statler's Mill, in Napier township. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office of JOHN P. REED, or on the premises on the day of sale.

By order of the Commissioners.

JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

May 4, 1865:4t.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency; or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The Interest at 7 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a				$50 note.
Two cents	"	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "

May 26:9t

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a

Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,

With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,

ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,

in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

Also,

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,

Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 26:3m St. Clairsville.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, dec'd. to wit: Mary Ann, intermarried with Peter F. Lehman of Juniata township, Sophia intermarried with John U. Wertz, of Harrison township, Susan intermarried with Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township, Catharine intermarried with William Aaron of Venango county, Pa., Hester, intermarried with Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township, and Daniel H. Miller of Harrison twp., and also Elizabeth Miller of Bedford tp., Susan intermarried with George Leydig of Londonderry township, and John S. Miller a minor of Harrison township; these three being children and heirs of Sarah, a daughter now deceased; to be and appear at our Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 4th day, of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

may15

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1ST, 1865.

1864. JOHN H. RUSH, Treasurer, DR.
in account with said Borough:

To cash from former Treasurer,		$18 69
June 5. To cash of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Col. for 1863		80 00
June 25. Do. do. do. do,		73 80
To cash of M. Reed, Esq., Wood Inspector, Weigh Master, &c., from June 8th, 1865, to March 9th, 1865		164 36
License of Circus company		10 00
License per the hand of T. R. Getty, for picture wagon		5 00
1865. June 20. To cash of H. Nicodemus, Esq., Col. for 1864,		452 07
		$803 92
	CR.	
Paid D. Border for fixing Hydrants	$ 75	
" do. for winding town clock	20 00	
" M. Reed for putting frame round hay scales	7 83	
" Dr. B. F. Harry for glass for frame for draughts	2 00	
" D. Defibaugh for 1st. and 2d. quarters salary as Water Master	27 50	
" Jas. Corboy, salary as High Constable	20 00	
" H. Nicodemus, for money paid street orders	59 47	
" Rev. F. Benedict, for trees planted in square	18 10	
" Jos. R. Durborrow, in full for printing,	11 00	
" A. Harman, soldering hydrants	6 10	
" B. F. Meyers, in full for printing	19 25	
" H. Nicodemus, a bill of work of Dishon & Brightbill	5 20	
" John Palmer, salary as clerk and legal advice, &c.	34 00	
" W. Brown, work on streets	31 87	
" D. Kauffman, as Auditor	1 50	
" L. Saupp, do.	1 50	
" N. H. Akers do.	1 40	
" V. Steckman, for paying Surveyor for plan of town	10 00	
" V. Steckman, for laths, &c., for hay scales,	9 68	
" Geo. Mardorff, for services on hay scales	3 75	
" Street orders	445 76	
" Treasurer's salary	20 00	
" D. Border for repairing hydrants,	5 00	
" J. W. Lingenfelter, judgment in favor of Levi Agnew	5 87	
1865. May 1.	476 63	
Balance due Borough	$27 29	

A STATEMENT of Monies Due Bedford Borough on the 1st day of May, 1865.

Amount due from John Boor, former Weigh Master	9 45
Due from H. Nicodemus, Collector, 1864,	367 45
	$404 19

The above is subject to exhonerations and commissions.

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford Borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing account of John H. Rush, Treasurer of said Borough, and find the same correct.

We have, also, examined the account of M. REED, Esq., Wood Inspector, &c., and find the same correct, and that the moneys paid over to the Treasurer by him amount to $164 36.

Witness our hands this 12th day of May, 1865.

LEWIS SAUPP,
J. H. HUTTEN,
RICHARD SILL.

Attest:

J. PALMER, Clerk.

May 19, 1865.:3t

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, and directed to me as Sheriff of said county, I will proceed to value and appraise the real estate of Samuel Carper, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, to wit: One tract of land in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, with all the necessary improvements, adjoining lands of Christian Hoffman, Abraham Keagy, Josiah S. Elder, and others; also, one other tract of land containing thirty acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jacob Hipple, Jacob Zigler and others, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JUNE, A. D. 1865, at 1 o'clock p. m., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Samuel Carper are: 1. John Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 2. Frederick Carper; 3. Jacob Carper; 4. Polly, wife of John Keagy, the last three reside in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.; 5. Philip Carper, of Bureau county, Illinois; 6. Christopher Carper, the petitioner; 7. Samuel Carper, of Fulton county, Illinois; 8. Christina, wife of Thomas Desheri, of Decatur county, Illinois; 9. Elizabeth, wife of John Berkstresser; 10. Catharine, wife of Daniel Frederick, the last two of Bureau county, Illinois, and, 11. Margaret, wife of Jacob Smith, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Penn'a.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

May 19, 1865:4t.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the County of Bedford, on the 1st day of May A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, to wit: Malinda intermarried with Martin Blackburn residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Joseph residing in Cedar county, Iowa, George, living in Bedford county, Pa., John Jeremiah and Ellen, residing in Cedar, county, Iowa, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 4th day of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

[L. S.] In testomony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 15, 1865.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.)

The well known Steamers of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line) carrying the U. S. Mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday May 27.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, June 3.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 10.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY

FIRST CABIN,	$85 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	90 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	100 00	do. to Paris,	40 00
do. to Hamburg,	105 00	do. to Hamburg,	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

mar17:1y

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley tp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the undersigned, living in Cumberland Valley tp., by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEO. M. L. DICKEN,

May 12:f Administrator *de bonis non.*

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY, AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.

May 19, 1865.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Mary Sill, Administratrix of the estate of Abraham Sill, late of Bedford township, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of May, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

May 12.:2t JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

ap28:6t SAMUEL BASSLER, Adm'r.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY, AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.

May 19, 1865.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES AT

MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department

will at all times be well supplied.

A splended assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;

to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call

He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the "*Road to the Poor House,*" and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"

will try to

Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.

May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Executors of the last will, &c., of FREDERICK BERKHEIMER, dec'd., to and amongst legatees and devisees, will attend to the duties of his appointment on FRIDAY, the 31st day of March, instant, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

mar17 JNO. P. REED, Auditor.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.

ap17:tf.

DYSPEPSIA,

And Diseases Resulting From

DISEASES OF THE LIVER

AND

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

THE

GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

These Bitters have performed more cures

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE BIRD AND GAME LAWS.

If there is any one, little or big, who makes war upon our beautiful and useful insectiverous birds, or who kills game out of season, we commend him to the perusal of the Laws of this Commonwealth, by which he may see the offence he commits and the penalty attached to it. On the other hand it behooves all persons who may see or to whose knowledge may come a violation of these laws, to prosecute the offender without delay. It is only by such a course that the evil can be remedied. More complaining at the wanton destruction of insectiverous birds, or the killing out of season of game, and calling upon the editors of public journals to denounce the practice, will have of itself but little effect, without each one will rigorously see to the "enforcement of the laws."

Insectiverous birds are all those which destroy insects, and they embrace a considerable family—among them are the swallow, martin, robin, catbird, bluebird, oriole, pewee, flicker, woodpecker, nuthatch, (sapsucker,) kingbird, cowbird, and many others.

By these acts it is unlawful to kill or destroy any insectiverous bird, in any season of the year, under a penalty of two dollars in every instante.

No pheasant shall be killed or destroyed between thefirst day of February and the first day of August; no woodcock between the first day of February and the fourth day of July; nor any patridge or rabbit between the first of February and the first day of October, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

Any game above mentioned, carried out of the State to supply any market, hotel, restaurant or private dwelling, shot or taken out of season as provided in these acts, the person so offending shall suffer a penalty of five dollars for each offence.

Persons who shall wilfully destroy the eggs or nest of any birds named in these acts shall be fined two dollars for every of fence.

The possession by any person of any of the game or birds mentioned, shot or destroyed out of season, shall be evidence to convict under the act.

Persons offending, being convicted by an alderman or justice of the peace, on the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall pay the several fines, &c., one-half to go to the poor of the county, and the other half to the informer. And if the offender shall refuse to pay the same he shall be committed to the jail of the proper county, for the space of two days for every offence; but such conviction must be made within sixty days after the commission of the offence.

A supplement to the act provides that no rail-bird shall be killed from the first day of June to the first day of September, under a penalty of five dollars, one half to the informer, who shall be a competent witness.

Now, will not all our agricultural friends, as well as others who occupy grounds, unite in preserving our game and insectiverous birds? By making a resolute beginning and trying the experiment for a single season, it would soon become, in the estimation of the community, as grave an offence to carry a gun, out of season and for an unlawful purpose, as it would to be caught with a set of burglar's tools!—*Germantown Telegraph.*

SOAP SUDS AND LEACHED ASHES.

A writer in the *Germantown* (Pa.) *Telegraph* says:—"The value of soap suds as a stimulant of vegetable life cannot be too highly appreciated. It contains the aliment of plants in a state of ready solution, and when applied acts not only with immediate and obvious effect, but with a sustained energy, which pertains to few even of the most concentrate manures. When it is not convenient to apply it in irrigation—the most economical method perhaps, of using it—it should be absorbed by some material which may be used as an ingredient in the compost heap. Soda muck, and other similar articles, should be desposited where the suds from the sink and laundry may find its way to them, and be absorbed, for the benefit of crops. In this way several loads of manure, suitable for the support and sustenance of any crop, may be made at comparatively small expense. The highly prutrescent character of this fermentable liquid qualify it admirably for the irrigation of compost heaps of whatever material composed. Being a potent fertilizer, it must, of necessity, impart additional richness to almost any material to which it may be added. Try it, and mark the results."

Willard Griffin, West Granby, Ct., gives the following information to the New York Farmers' Club, on leached ashes for manure.

"Some one of our correspondents several months since inquired if there was saltpetre in leached ashes. There is not. Saltpetre is nitrate of potish. Nitric acid is obtained from a substance that wood does not furnish. If leached ashes are deposited near the house, where soapsuds, urine, and other slops containing animal matter are thrown upon them, they will contain saltpetre, and from such it may have been extracted. Wood ashes contains potash, soda, magnesia and lime, besides sulphur, phosphorus, carbon and common salt; about one-half of ashes is lime. Leaching extracts the potash and soda mostly and but little of other matters but as potash and soda are only a small proportion of ashes, they are nearly as good for manure after leaching as before. I have seen plumb trees growing near a house where leached ashes were thrown around them every year, that retained a vigorous condition and were loaded with fruit for several years, while other trees in the neighborhood were subject to the ravages of the curculid and black knot."

CULTIVATION OF DAHLIAS.

For both tubers and potted plants, I dig holes, and put into each about a quart of muck, enough to thoroughly line them. Inside of this I put a portion of clean sand, with which I entirely encircle the root or tuber. The sand will preserve the roots from rotting, also from insects. The muck will keep them moist. The little rootlets or feelers will penetrate through all this and draw what nutrition the plant requires for blooming, and at the same time be prevented from too rank a growth of stalk and leaves. New roots grown in this way will keep much better through the Winter, and flower better the ensuing season. I have tried various other methods with partial or imperfect success. In this I am always sure of the most satisfactory results.—*Mrs. E. G. Hawley, in Country Gentleman.*

THE BARGAIN STORE

STILL AHEAD!

G. R. & W. OSTER,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Have just received a very large and beautiful stock of New and Cheap Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

To meet the popular demand for lower prices, we are now selling many of the daily wants of the people a hundred per cent lower. Any body that sells lower than we do will soon learn the road to the Poor House; but we have made up our minds that if we have to *bust up!* to get all the money we can, and to owe a million of dollars, is better than five thousand.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohairs, Reps, Poplins, Sheperd Plaids, Delaines, Challies, Brilliants, Lawns, Prints, Cambrics, Jacourts. Shirting Linens. Best Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, in all widths, from 12½ cts. up. White, Scarlet, Solfirena, Grey and Check Shirting Flannels. Ginghams from 25 cts up. Denims Ued Tickings, Shirting Stripes and Cottonades from 20 cts up. Table Diapes, Linen Ducks, Drillings and Checks. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds and Jeans. Superior Wool Ingrain Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths. Embossed Wool and Oil Cloth Table Covers.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Shirt Fronts, Linen and Paper Shirt Collars, Stocks, Neckties, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs. Balmoral and Hoop Skirts. Window Shades and Wall Papers.

HATS.

Every quality, style and color, from 12½ cts. up.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The largest and best assortment of Ladie's, Gents', Misses' and Children's Tampeco, Morocco, English Kid, Glove Kid, French Lasting, Goat and Fine Calf, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Buskins, Slippers and Ties in town, with or without heels, made to order, call and see them, they speak for themselves.

QUEENSWARE.

A large assortment.

GROCERIES.

Prime Rio, Java and French Breakfast Coffee, Extra fine Imperial, Young Hyson, Japanese and Oolong Teas; Prepared and Essence of Coffee; Sugars and Syrups, a choice assortment; Corn Starch, Farina; Extracts for flavoring and Spices of all kinds.

TOBACCO.

Extra Congress, Navy, Spun Roll, Flounder, Dew Drop, Eldorado, Grapevine, 12 inch Twist, bright Virginia Cavendish, Solice, Century Brand and Fine Cut Cavendish Chewing Tobacco. Also Smoking Tobacco and Segars of the choicest brands.

HERRING, MACKERAL AND SALT.

Together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of everybody; but dont come without the money.

TERMS—CASH.

May 1st, 1895.

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.
WORTH $500,000.

To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100	Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each $100.00
100	Gold Watches	60.00
200	Ladies' Watches	35.00
500	Silver Watches	$15.00 to $25.00
800	Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to 15.00
1000	Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to 15.00
3000	Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to 12.00
4000	Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to 8.00
4000	Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to 8.00
7000	Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to 8.00
5000	Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to 8.00
6000	Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to 8.00
2000	Chased Bracelets	5.00 to 10.00
3500	California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to 8.00
2000	Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to 6.00
5000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to 8.00
3000	Gold Thimbles	4.00 to 6.00
5000	Miniature Lockets	2.00 to 7.00
3000	Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to 9.00
2500	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to 6.00
3000	Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to 5.00
5000	Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to 5.00
4000	Stone Set Rings	2.00 to 6.00
6500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to 15.00
6000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to 10.00
8000	Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to 8.00
4000	Gold Pens, ebony holder & case	6.00 to 10.00
6000	Gold Pens, Mounted holder	2.00 to 6.00

All the goods in the above List will be sold, without reservation, for ONE DOLLAR EACH. Certificates of all the various articles are placed in similar envelopes sealed and mixed. These envelopes will be sent by mail, or delivered at our office, without regard to choice. On receiving a Certificate, you will see what article it represents and it is optional with you to send one dollar, and receive the article named, or any other in the list of same value.

By this mode we give selections from a varied stock of fine goods, of the best make and latest styles, and of intrinsic worth, at a nominal price, while all have a chance of securing articles of the very highest value.

In all transactions by mail we charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each. Five certificates will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty five $10; and One Hundred for $15.

SECURE A CERTIFICATE!

There is no hazard or risk. There are no blanks. Every Certificate represents an article. As we sell none of the lower grades of Jewelry no person can receive less than the value of their money, and they may get an article worth five, ten, or a hundred fold!

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Every person knows what they will receive before the article is paid for. On receipt of a Certificate you see what article it represents, and it is, of course, at your option to take it, or any other article in our List of the same value.

We guarantee entire satisfaction to every purchaser, and if there should be any person dissatisfied with any article received from us, they may immediately return it and the amount paid will be refunded. One trial will prove to any that this sale gives purchasers greater advantages than any other ever proposed.

AGENTS.—We allow those acting as Agents Ten Cents on each Certificate ordered, provided their remittance amounts to One Dollar.

They will collect 25 cents for every Certificate, and, retaining 10 cents, remit to us 15 cents for each. Address, GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
ap14 303 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

HUNTINGDON and BROAD TOP R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE MT. DALLAS:

9:25 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.

LEAVE HUNTINGDON:

8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

April 7, 1865.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrels—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.13/64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

STAND FROM UNDER!

CHEAP CORNER

COMING DOWN

WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR

Has been to the City purchasing his

SPRING STOCK,

and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell at

A REDUCTION OF FROM

25 to 50 per cent.

ON FORMER PRICES.

We ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Brown Muslin 50 cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

Calico Twenty-Five Cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

Delaines Thirty-Five cents,

AT

CHEAP CORNER.

GOOD MACKEREL

IN

Barrels, Half Barrels, Quarters & Kits,

AT

FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER,

EAST PITT STREET.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons have been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	B. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

CALL AT
CRAMER & CO.'s

IF YOU WANT

CHEAP GOODS!

THERE YOU WILL FIND

A Good Stock;

ALL OF WHICH IS OFFERED

AT PRICES CORRESPONDING WITH

THE GREAT DECLINE.

April 7, 1865.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you wan Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.
feb17

NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,

For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

CRAMER'S.

BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,

FOR CASH.

Stock Must be Reduced.

mar3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa.

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

628. HOPKINS' 628.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory,

No. 628 Arch st. above 6th., PHIL'A.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The most complete assortment and best quality and styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in the City. These are "Our Own Make," are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First Class Retail Trade,—embracing all the new and desirable styles, sizes, lengths and size waists, in trail and plain SKIRTS, from 19 to 56 springs, from 33 to 44 inches long, and 2¼, 2½, 2¾, 3, 3½, 3¾, and 3¼ yards round the bottom; making more than a hundred varieties for Ladies; in Misses' and Children's Skirts we are beyond all competition; all that are made by us have stamped on the kid pad "Hopkins' Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street, Phila'a., and are warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Agents for the "NEW FLEXIBLE" Skirt, the most pliable Hoop Skirt made, equal to Bradley's "Duplex Elliptic" Skirt, and at much lower prices.

Also, constantly in receipt of a full assortment of good Eastern made Skirts which are being sold at very low prices.—Kid padded and metalic fastened 16 springs 85 cents, 20 springs $1,26 springs $1 15, 30 springs $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. *Terms Cash—One Price Only.* For circular containing catalogue of styles, lengths, sizes and Prices, call at or address by mail, inclosing stamp for postage,

"HOPKINS' HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 628 ARCH Street, Philadelphia."

ap28:2m

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

J. ALSIP, Auctioneer.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on FRIDAY the 2d day of June, 1865, one of the

Best and Most Desirable Farms

in Bedford township, Bedford county, Pa., situate about one mile from the Hollidaysburg Pike, containing

105 ACRES and 20 PERCHES,

and all of first class limestone land, all under a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a

New Two Story Brick House,

New Bank Barn,

with Carriage House and other out buildings, and a well of never failing water near the door;

A New Saw Mill,

in good order, and in a fine neighborhood for timber.

FRUIT:

The undersigned has a lease of eight years of two rows of Apple Trees on the mansion tract of Philip Zimmers, dec'd.

There is a young orchard of choice fruit on the premises, and peaches of the best quality.

There are about 75 acres cleared of which 15 acres are meadow of the very best quality, the balance is well timbered.

A visit to this property by persons wishing to purchase will pay them amply for their trouble. This valuable farm is situate about 3½ miles north of Bedford.

Terms easy—which will be made known on the day of sale. PHILIP ZIMMERS.

ap28

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

NO. 431 MARKET STREET, North Side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have now open their usual handsome variety of

RIBBONS, BONNET MATERIALS,
STRAW & FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' & MISSES' HATS,
FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES,

and all other articles required by the

MILLINERY TRADE!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

☞ *Particular attention paid to filling orders.*

mar17:3m

1865. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1865.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS,

AND

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—A fine stock of Linen Shades constantly on hand. feb24:3m

BEST WHITE LEAD!

PURE LIBERTY LEAD, BEST ZINC.

Unsurpassed for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness and Evenness of Surface.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD,

Warranted to cover more surface for same weight than any other Lead—Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Selected Zinc, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.

PURE LIBERTY ZINC,

Warranted to do more and better work at a given cost than any other—Get the Best!

Manufactured at

PENNSYLVANIA PAINT and COLOR WORKS.

Orders executed promptly by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint, and Glass Dealers,

Store and Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. mar17:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JONATHAN C. DICKEN, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

LEVI HARDINGER,
ap14:6t Administrator.

S. & W. SHUCK,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—

HATS AND CAPS.

All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

16 North Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

ap17:2m*

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL

CASES OF CONSUMTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood.* They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever,* and diminish the *Expectoration.* They *check* the *night sweats,* always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days.* The *appetite* is at once *invigorated,* and the patient *rapidly gains flesh;* the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform.* ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Difficult, Imperfect, or, too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delayed Dentition, in children; Extreme Sensitiveness to Cold, &c.; as in the several stages of *Consumption,* in *Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Paralysis (partial or complete.) &c. and ESPECIALLY in all Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities,* such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive, Delayed, Premature* or too *Frequent Menstruation.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

are the best remedy known to Medical Science, in every case where the physician commonly prescribes "*tonics,*" *iron, whisky, cod-liver oil, quinine,*" &c.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF *THE HYPOPHOSPHITES* is the *only reliable form* of this Remedy, and is approved by the Medical Profession generally. *USE NO OTHER NOR ANY REMEDY CONTAINING IRON.*

☞ PRICES:—In 7 oz. Bottles, $1—Six Bottles for $5. In 16 oz. Bottles, $2—Three for $5. Circulars free Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John St. N. Y

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON

BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.

TOBACCO,

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventionof Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.
Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—

In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

May 12.6t GEO. H. SLEEK, Executor.

NEW GOODS AT OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,

both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS,

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES,

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.

PROVISIONS,

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and rsuga-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE,

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS.

A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oilsat CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS.

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Bedford Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

MRS. STEWART'S.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of William Penrose, late of Napier township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in St. Clair township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ap28 CYRUS PENROSE, Adm'r.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rushabout four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank bar